

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:45:55 ON 08 AUG 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:46:13 ON 08 AUG 2006

L1 844 S AMINOETHYL AND PYRIDYLCARBAMOYL AND CYLCOHEXANE OR Y-27632
L2 7 S L1 AND PY<1999
L3 1398520 S CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OR CNS OR NERV? OR NEUR?
L4 108 S Y-27632 AND L3
L5 2 S L4 AND PY<2000
L6 20675 S BLOOD BRAIN BARRIER
L7 9615 S L6 AND L3
L8 2 S L4 AND L6

=> s l4 and (cns or central nervous system)

49493 CNS
1 CNSES
49494 CNS
(CNS OR CNSES)
368505 CENTRAL
39 CENTRALS
368535 CENTRAL
(CENTRAL OR CENTRALS)
285121 NERVOUS
1249476 SYSTEM
384644 SYSTEMS
1510723 SYSTEM
(SYSTEM OR SYSTEMS)
126061 CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
(CENTRAL(W)NERVOUS(W)SYSTEM)
L9 18 L4 AND (CNS OR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)

=> d bib ab 1-

ANSWER 15 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN

AN 2003087220 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 12598630

TI Rho kinase inhibition enhances axonal regeneration in the injured CNS.

AU Fournier Alyson E; Takizawa Bayan T; Strittmatter Stephen M

CS Department of Neurology and Section of Neurobiology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut 06510, USA.

SO The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, (2003 Feb 15) Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 1416-23. Journal code: 8102140. E-ISSN: 1529-2401.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200303

ED Entered STN: 25 Feb 2003
Last Updated on STN: 25 Mar 2003
Entered Medline: 24 Mar 2003

AB Myelin-associated inhibitors limit axonal regeneration in the injured brain and spinal cord. A common target of many neurite outgrowth inhibitors is the Rho family of small GTPases. Activation of Rho and a downstream effector of Rho, p160ROCK, inhibits neurite outgrowth. Here, we demonstrate that Rho is directly activated by the myelin-associated inhibitor Nogo-66. Using a binding assay to measure Rho activity, we detected increased levels of GTP Rho in PC12 and dorsal root ganglion (DRG) cell lysates after Nogo-66 stimulation. Rho activity levels were not affected by Amino-Nogo stimulation. Rho inactivation with C3 transferase promotes neurite outgrowth of chick DRG neurons in vitro, but with the delivery method used here, it fails to promote neurite outgrowth after corticospinal tract (CST) lesions in the adult rat. Inhibition of p160ROCK with Y-27632 also promotes neurite outgrowth on myelin-associated inhibitors in vitro. Furthermore, Y-27632 enhances sprouting of CST fibers in vivo and accelerates locomotor recovery after CST lesions in adult rats.